

JOB WORK
The Neatest, The Best,
At the Gazette Office.

Reno Evening Gazette.

ENVELOPES
Printed Cheaper than
the Cheapest.

VOL. XXIX.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890.

NO. 113.

MISCELLANEOUS.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A crown of tartar baking powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.
—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 19, 1889.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates cards inserted under this head for \$5, payable in advance.

For Commissioner.

R. W. PARRY HERREY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

DAN O'CONNOR HERREY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

W. J. MCDONNELL HERREY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Clerk.

H. W. HIGGINS HERREY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For County Clerk.

J. HERREY ANNOUNCES MYSELF AS a candidate for the office of Clerk of Washoe County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Unclaimed Freight Sale.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following freight marked or consigned as follows now on hand at the Railway Station of the Southern Pacific Co. at Reno, Nev., having remained unclaimed the time required by law, will be sold at public auction on the 12th day of August, 1890, at said railway station, at 10 o'clock a. m., in account of freight and storage charges, unless sooner removed.

1 crate cloth rollers, A. J. Oliver; 1 case E. J. J. St. Kittman; 1 box crockery, John A. Stroh; 1 case acid, S. Muller & Co.; 1 bundle sacks, G. W. Mayer; 1 barrel whiskey, G. Becker; 2 boxes personal effects, George Haller; 1 chair, 1 cushion, 1 table, Geo. Bell; 1 sewing machine, John M. Coomer; 6 boxes personal effects, including surgical or dental instruments, J. McGarvey; 1 galvanized iron tub, H. C. Dyer; 2 coils band wire, B. & H.; 1 bar steel, 1 bar iron, C. C. D.; 1 bundle blankets, J. Kunk; 1 bundle wall paper, M. C. Galt; 1 school desk, C. W. Grover; 1 sack bedding, Jas. Andrews; 2 bundles sacks, Edmund Stone; 1 boxed trunk, J. G. Poland.
Also the following over freight: 1 single tree, 1 window or derrick, cog and pinion and 2 handles and 1 copper soda drum, 1 window weight, 12 pieces iron. C. SMURK.
General Freight Agent, Southern Pacific Company.

C. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

GROCERIES, -- Provisions,
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,

Vegetables, Fish and Oysters
In season.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Crockery.

We carry a fine assortment of FANCY GROCERIES.
Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

PACIFIC BREWERY.
Reno Soda Works and Granite Saloon.

J. G. KERTH,
Successor to George Becker.

Beer by the Glass, Quart, Bottle or Keg at shortest notice.

Lager Beer of the best quality always on hand. Orders from the country receive prompt attention.
Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

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GRAIN MARKET.

An Advance in Wheat, Corn and Oats.

TWO LAKE SCHOONERS LOST.

They Go Down Near Cleveland, Ohio.

The Streets of Boston Filled With Veterans.

An Undesirable Element.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—The advice received by the Government from Southern Alberta, Northwest Territory, are to the effect that the Mormons who came into that country from Utah are corrupting the Indians with their doctrines. The Government has been to great pains to impress upon the Indians the necessity of monogamy and has refused them supplies for more than one wife, but the Mormons are teaching them of the many so-called advantages of the multiplicity of wives. There is every indication that the Mormon evils in the west are liable to grow into serious difficulty.

The Grain Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—There was a decided bulge in prices of cereals at the opening this morning compared with those at the close Saturday. The Government crop report was the chief factor in the lift of value and its effect, was discounted on the curb Saturday afternoon and this morning, September opened at 3 1/2 higher than it closed Saturday and its fluctuation up to 11, 3 o'clock were confined to 1/2 lowest price touched being 98 1/2. Corn also opened well above Saturday's close but fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range as also did oats.

Grand Army Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Grand Army week opened here with bustle and excitement. The weather is cool. Large delegations of veterans arrived during the early morning, and the streets are filled with marching bodies.

At 10 o'clock the meeting of the National Council of Administration was held with closed doors. The resignation of W. H. Saylor, member from Oregon, was received and accepted, and Captain J. E. Lombard elected to fill his place. The arrivals are increasing hourly.

Two Schooners Wrecked.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Two schooners went down in Lake Erie within a few miles of Cleveland last night in a gale. They were the Fannie L. Jones and the Two Fannies. Captain E. C. Cummings of the former was drowned, but the others were rescued.

A Dismal Storm.

BARCELONA, Aug. 11.—During a storm at Crefeldt to-day a house containing fifty inhabitants fell. Thirteen dead bodies and twenty persons who were badly injured were rescued. The rest are still buried in the wreck.

An Excited Iron Market.

GLASGOW, Aug. 11.—The iron market here to-day is excited. Scotch warrants have advanced from 47s 10 1/2 to 48s 2 1/2, on a rumor that an American syndicate intends to buy up the warrants.

On His Way to Boston.

CHATHAM, Aug. 11.—The Baltimore, with President Harrison on Board, is passing north and will reach Boston at about 5 P. M.

The Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The first race, five furlongs, Rainbow won, Carnot second, and Golden Rod third. Time, 1:02 1/4.

The second race, one mile and a furlong, King Crab won, Hypocrite second, and Lady Pulsifer third. Time, 1:56.

The third race, five furlongs, Mabel won, Allen Bade second, and Avalon third. Time, 1:03 1/4.

The fourth race, one mile, Worth won, Foxmede second, and Princess third. Time, 1:41 1/2.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Aug. 11.—Palo Alto won the unfinished trotting race in 2:15.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SAWDUST NUISANCE.

Immediate Action Should Be Had by Somebody.

Fish Commissioner Mills was in town this morning looking after the fish interests. Complaint having been made as to the flow of sawdust in the river, Commissioner Mills, by observation, found that it was well founded. A GAZETTE reporter, with the Commissioner, saw the most copious flow of sawdust from the Virginia street bridge this morning, which had evidently come from California.

This violation of the law should be stopped. California has a law which, if enforced, will stop this nuisance. Those interested in stocking the river with fine fish should pool, send detectives up the river, and aid in prosecuting those who disregard the law and pollute the river upon which we draw for water for town and other purposes. The county should make an appropriation to aid in this work, as well as the water company, who are interested in dispensing pure water. The Fish Commissioner has no State funds to use for this purpose, but says he is willing to contribute \$10 toward the work. There need be no expense to give a clear river other than that of a detective. California will have to bear the burdens of prosecution.

PERSONAL.

Hon. C. H. Hardin went below yesterday.

Charley Harwood of Long Valley is in town.

Indian Agent Sears arrived last evening from the Pyramid Reservation.

Joseph Marzen came in from his Lovelock ranch possessions last evening.

P. B. Ellis, Assayer of the Carson Mint, returned this morning from San Francisco.

Hugh McCrum, the veteran San Francisco drummer, passed west yesterday morning.

John Sparks, of the firm of Sparks & Tinnin, arrived here from the East yesterday morning.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Reed, returned to Winnemucca yesterday morning.

G. W. Hincheliffe and Samuel Cremona of Lander county, returned home this morning.

Hon. Fred Danberg, of Douglas county, R. R. Parkinson and Warren Noteware of Carson were in town yesterday.

W. Ham Hall, of the Government Survey Department, for the arid regions, spent yesterday in consultation with Mr. Newlands and others on Nevada's resources.

The Watch Clubs.

In Hyman Fredrick's watch drawings Saturday evening, N. P. Jaquish drew the watch in club No. 1, and E. C. Phelps in club No. 2. W. D. McNeilly and Charley Becker drew the names from the boxes.

"A GROWL."

MR. EDITOR: Although my taxes are small, yet they are as burdensome to me as if I paid much more. And as a tax-payer, I feel that I have a right to criticize those extravagances that are factors in the creation of high taxes. I have in my mind the county hospital. No sooner does the impetuous citizen become broken down and debilitated, than he rushes off to the hospital. Even persistent dyspepsia and constipation are getting to be excuses for admission. Hence, allow me space to enter my feeble protest against the continuance of this pernicious practice. It costs too many hard dollars for the treatment of these unfortunate, and it is high time that they should know that they can save the county that expense, by the judicious use of a few bottles of Joy's Vegetable Kidney Pills, a remedy that within my observation is a sovereign cure for those too common disorders. If they won't take it they ought to be compelled to by some law that would meet the case. Under the circumstances a full hospital is inexcusable, — hence this growl.

A CITIZEN.

Independence Lake.
This resort appears to be the favorite this season for trout fishing. The hotel is again opened and newly furnished in all its departments, together with new and safe boats and moderate hotel bills. For quiet comfort and health, good sport in hunting and fishing and beautiful location, there is no place in the mountains more desirable.

My New Quarters.

My patrons are hereby notified that I have moved my cigar and tobacco business from the Coates building to my new store next to John Sunderland's clothing department, where I will be pleased to see all in want of my line of goods.

If your kidneys are inactive, you will feel and look well-told. For the most cheerful society, and melanchoy on the selling of over-lone Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm will set you right again. 50¢ per bottle.

WARNINGS.

MORROW—CARLEY at Kingston, Lander county, Nevada, August 6, 1890, Wm. Morrow to Miss Nora Carley.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Deaths From Cholera in Spain.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

England's Reply to the Papal Government.

Emperor William to Protect Heligoland.

As Stubborn as Ever.

NEW YORK, August 11.—All through the night and early this morning it looked as though the strike of the New York Central was slowly but surely petering out. Nevertheless both parties, as far as words went, at all events, were as stubborn as ever.

Up to noon not a single piece of mail had been received from the west over the New York Central. The mails thus delayed were those due last night and this morning.

ALBANY, August 11.—A committee from the Knights of Labor waited on Deputy Attorney General Whittaker to-day and inquired as to the right of the Central road to employ Pinkerton detectives to guard its property. Whittaker told the committee the company had a perfect right to protect its property and to hire agents for the purpose. A prominent Knight said at noon as the trains came in from the west, that the freemen are dropping from the service here. He said that eighty had so far dropped off, and the Brotherhood of Engineers refused to work with any but union firemen, and would not go on to New York with green men. Superintendent Bissell, when asked about the matter, emphatically denied the rumor. He said every train which came either from the west or south, passed through Albany with the same crew with which it came in, and not a passenger fireman had left the service to-day.

BUFFALO, August 11.—Express of newspaper train moved out on time at 5 A. M., and two trains have been sent out over the Harlem division. As soon as this fact is announced all trains will be run to-day. The police arrangements remain the same as yesterday, except the men are told not to leave their posts even an instant. President Webb contradicted the statement made last night that the firemen had struck; he declared all passenger trains running fully manned; everything, he declared, was in fine shape all along the road except at Syracuse, where proper protection was not arranged. He had telegraphed Governor Hill for troops and, he added, arrangements are being perfected for moving freight trains.

SYRACUSE, August 11.—All quiet. The railroad trouble is confined to the yards at East Syracuse, which seem to be the present key to the situation. The Central authorities to day began running all its passenger trains over the West Shore. Pinkerton men are acting as Deputy Sheriffs, and companies of militia are at the Armory in this city awaiting orders. The Fifth battery moved out this morning, but were ordered back. It is reported at East Syracuse that an order has been issued ordering the engineers and firemen out, and that Chief Arthur is expected here within the next twelve hours. This report lacks confirmation.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Agents of the New York Central are hiring brakemen and switchmen here and sending them on. The Pinkertons are also hiring men to guard the Central tracks.

Cholera in Europe.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—There were nine new cases of cholera and seven deaths at Villajoyosa yesterday; six new cases and one death at Llerena, and two new cases and seven deaths at Arnes. There is a slight decrease in the number of cases and deaths in Valencia. Since the outbreak there has been 1,400 cases there and 787 fatal.

CAIRO, Aug. 11.—There were 126 deaths from cholera at Jeddah yesterday and 107 at Mecca.

England and the Vatican.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The English Government has informed Cardinal Rampolla, the papal Secretary of State, that it is impossible for England to receive a papal envoy or to send a minister to the Vatican. It has been suggested by the Vatican that a secretary be attached to the British legation at Vienna, whose duty should be to conduct negotiations with the Vatican and sometimes visit Rome.

Worse Than Brutus.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An engagement has taken place between a force of rebel Arabs and the army of the Sultan of Morocco. One hundred and thirty prisoners were captured by the rebels and all were massacred. Among the captives was a son of the Governor of the province in which the rising took place. Portions of his body were cut off while he was alive and roasted. He was then compelled by the leaders to eat his own flesh. Further and more serious trouble has occurred among the troops in garrison at Chatham. A few days ago the harnesses of the horses belonging to the artillery were so badly cut that it was necessary to abandon a proposed parade and to-day it was discovered the harnesses again been hacked in such a manner as to render them entirely useless. Three of the artillerymen who were leaders in the mutinous movement have deserted.

Protection Promised.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—In his proclamation on the formal taking over by Germany of Heligoland, Emperor William says he welcomes the reunion of the island with the fatherland. He promises protection and the utmost care for the islanders and their rights. The proclamation further says that the local laws and customs will as far as possible remain unaltered, and concludes: "The retention of the faith of your fathers and the care of your church and schools will have my earnest attention."

A Lucky Escape.

WATERTOWN (N. J.), Aug. 11.—The west-bound flyer on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad this morning collided with some freight cars on a siding at Adams Center. Four freight cars, an engine, baggage car and the first coach were damaged. Though the front of the coach was torn completely away, not a passenger was injured.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Senate Committee on Postoffice and Post-roads to-day ordered the anti-lottery mail bill to be reported to the Senate with the recommendation that it pass. The vote upon this action is said to have been practically unanimous.

A New Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Advices from Santiago de Chili state that a new Cabinet will be formed under President Belsario.

Showers in the Southeast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Showers continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

There is a report of a general and very heavy rain in Kansas during the past twenty-four hours. Corn will be greatly improved.
Bar silver, 113 1/4.

Auction.

Do not fail to attend the auction sale to-night at Opera House dry goods store. Bargains for all.



With your name and address, mailed to the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga., is necessary to obtain an interesting treatise on the blood and the diseases incident to it.

SSS

Skin Eruption Cured.

One of my customers, a highly respected and influential citizen, but who is now absent from the city, has used Swift's Specific with excellent result. He says it cured him of a skin eruption that he had been tormented with for thirty years, and had resisted the curative qualities of many other remedies.

ROBERT CLUSE, Druggist, Falls City, Neb.

FOR

M. I. S. T.

ARTISTS MATERIALS

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Diamond : Spectacles,

GO TO—

S. J. HODGKINSON'S

DRUG STORE,

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO

Town Property.

I HAVE VERY DESIRABLE TOWN property for sale, situated in the pleasant part of town.

BUILDING LOTS

Suitable for dwellings, with a commanding view, can be had at fair prices.

Also Choice Business Block.

If you wish to speculate or be and see or address

WM. THOMPSON, Reno Nev.

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS BOOTS AND SHOES.

SUMMER 1890

My Summer Stock Is Now Complete,

Consisting of—
The Latest and Best Styles—
OF—

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear,
All Shades and Patterns,
Collars, Cuffs, Windsor Ties and Dude Bows.

STRAW HATS

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STRAW HATS
All grades and colors.

A full line of J. B. Stetson & Co. FINE HATS
In all grades.

A Fine Stock of SILK HATS of the Best Grade.

A Large Assortment of Men's and Boys' Suspenders.

SUNDERLAND'S

\$2 50 SHOE.

Button, Lace, Congress

BOOTS AND SHOES

Is as complete as ever, consisting of

Gent's Fine Hand-Sewed Boots and Shoes in all Grades,

Ladies' Misses, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers
in all grades and colors.

All Goods sold at the Lowest Possible Price.

Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes made to order;
Repairing neatly done.

F. LEVY & BROTHER.

WANTED, \$5,000!

ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, 1890.

In order to raise this amount we will continue to sacrifice our elegant stock of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS

Regardless of Cost! For Cash Only!

WE HAVE A SURPRISE IN STORE FOR YOU.

For every dollar's worth of goods you buy of us during this sale we will give you a premium ticket, for which you can have your choice of the following:

3 TICKETS

Give you one of those stylish Side Combs.

8 TICKETS

Give you one silver-plated Sugar Shell or one Novelty Hair Pin.

10 TICKETS

Give you one silver-plated Butter Knife, or a pair of very pretty Bracelets.

12 TICKETS

Give you the choice of a fine rolled gold plate Lace Pin, a pair of gold front Cuff Pins, a novelty interlocking Glove Buttoner of fine gold plate or a handsome Bangle.

20 TICKETS

Give you one elegant Lace Pin or a pair of choice Ear Rings.

25 TICKETS

Give you the choice of a set of Rogers' Tea Spoons, a beautiful Lace Pin, a lovely pair of stylish Bracelets or a handsome Necklace.

35 TICKETS

Give you the choice of a set of Rogers' Knives, a superb pair of fine rolled gold plate Bracelets, a very choice pair of Ear Rings or a set of Rogers' Forks.

50 TICKETS

Give you the choice of a most elaborate pair of fine rolled gold plate Bracelets, a very stylish fine rolled gold plate Necklace or a set of Rogers' Table Spoons.

This is no Lottery. No Humbug.

You buy our goods cheaper than any other store in the State will sell them to you, and in addition for no extra charge or expense you will receive the choice of any of the above articles according to the amount of tickets you may hold.

Call and see these PREMIUM GOODS—they are on exhibition in our mammoth store.

Parties indebted to us must pay up at once and save costs,

F. LEVY & BRO,

BOARD OF TRADE.

An Interesting Meeting Held
Last Saturday.

The Organization Fully Alive
to Nevada's Interests.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held at the First National Bank on Saturday. Present: Francis G. Newlands, President; R. L. Fulton, Manager; Allen C. Bragg, Secretary; M. D. Foley, W. O. H. Martin, C. T. Bender, C. C. Powning, L. D. Folsom, Directors. There were also present as interested listeners J. R. Vail, P. N. Marker, Alvaro Evans, and W. T. Cressler of Cedarville, Modoc county, Cal.

There would have been a fuller attendance of Directors had not notices been sent to those living outside of Reno that an adjourned meeting of the Board would be held to-day to consider the subject of colonizing Nevada.

On behalf of the committee appointed at the preceding meeting of the Board to examine into the matter of cutting down the expenses of the State and County Governments, and issuing an address to the people on the subject, Mr. Newlands reported that the committee would defer action until further information could be obtained. He said he had met a number of people who, while not opposed to the economic reforms which have been suggested, did not favor holding a Constitutional Convention, because they thought the desired changes could be effected at less expense either by statutory or Constitutional amendments. Those advocating the adoption of a

NEW CONSTITUTION

Reply that every attempt to amend the Constitution has failed because of some technicality, but this has been answered within the last few days by the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the validity of the special election held in February, 1889, when fourteen proposed amendments to the Constitution were voted upon, the Court declaring that the election, in which six of the proposed amendments received a majority of the votes cast, was valid. To bring the matter to an issue the services of attorneys have been enlisted in the investigation. G. W. Baker takes the position that a new Constitution is necessary, and has submitted a draft of such an instrument, embodying the suggested reforms, and also an address to the people, recommending its adoption. Tremore Coffin will take up each economic change proposed, and show how it can be accomplished in the speediest way, either by law or Constitutional amendments.

The discussion thus far, said Mr. Newlands, seems to demonstrate that changes in the salaries of the State officers and a diminution of the number of deputies can all be effected by legislative enactments. As to the county officers, one of the Constitutional amendments adopted at the special election in 1889 gives the Legislature power to consolidate or abolish them, and pass special acts with reference to the counties. It is claimed that nearly all economic reforms in the State Government, in the sessions of the Legislature, in the number of members in the Senate and Assembly and their salaries, as well as the salaries of county officers and their consolidation, can be effected by statute, and are not properly subjects of action by a Constitutional Convention. The

OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. It seems, can only be abolished by a Constitutional amendment. His salary, however, is fixed by the Legislature, and it therefore has the power to lop it off entirely. The Supreme Court can only be abolished by amending the Constitution, or by making no provision for it in framing a new Constitution. But there is much difference of opinion as to whether this Court can be dispensed with. "My individual opinion is," said Mr. Newlands, "that it should not be abolished. I would not like to see any action taken which would deprive the people of the means to obtain speedy justice. If the District Judges were required to perform the duties of the Supreme Court, I fear that it would be difficult for them to get together when necessary." He said that to establish an irrigation fund by loaning money to the State from the school fund, which is now invested in United States bonds, would require Constitutional action; either by amending the present Constitution or forming a new one. To sum up, he said that he could not say now whether it would be better for the Board to recommend that a Constitutional Convention be held, or that the work be left to be accomplished by Constitutional amendments and by the Legislature. All that the Board desired to do was to call attention to the necessary economic reforms called for by the condition of the State, and to suggest to the people the methods by which they can be most speedily and economically secured. Mr. Foley said that as to the question of establishing an

IRRIGATION FUND

By borrowing from the school fund, the Constitution limited the amount which the State could draw from this source to \$300,000, but the last Legislature proposed that an amendment be submitted to the people giving the State power to borrow \$1,000,000 from the school fund. Before this can be voted upon by the people it must be passed by the Legislature again. Mr. Newlands suggested that both political parties should advocate these specific changes in their platforms. If they refuse to do so he thought that the Board should then take a Constitutional Convention be held. Mr. Martin expressed his belief that what one Legislature might do in this matter would be undone by the succeeding

Legislature. He moved that a general meeting of the Board be called before the State Conventions are held to discuss the question of holding a Constitutional Convention. The motion was adopted.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY APPEARED TO.

An address to the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, prepared in pursuance to instructions given at the last meeting of the Board, asking for the Company's assistance in the development of Nevada, was read. On motion, the address was adopted, and Messrs. Powning, Foley, Martin, Folsom and Bragg were appointed a committee to sign and forward the same to the Board of Directors of the Company, and to send copies of it to C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, A. N. Towne, J. C. Stubbs, S. T. Gage and W. H. Mills. The address is an exceedingly able presentation of the reasons why the railroad company should extend its aid in the new development of the State, and the means by which it can do so, and is printed here in full, as follows:

RENO, NEV., August 9, 1890.

To the Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Cal.—GENTLEMEN: As matters stand in Nevada to-day, the State has reached the limit of development, and no further progress is possible unless aid is rendered by some power outside of the forces already in operation. With vast wealth lying latent, almost nothing is being done to support our population and build up our industries.

The discovery of rich mines, and the later discovery that cattle could gather their own food the year around, produced a partial development on those lines, which in the end resulted in retarding the natural order of growth. Human effort follows the easiest channel, and so long as mining and stock raising promised broader opportunities and readier returns, the temptation to take up small pieces of land and work them for crops was not very strong with the classes who rushed in during the Washoe, Reese River and White Pine mining excitements. Thus far the running waters of our streams have not been saved in costly reservoirs by any outlay of Nevada capital, nor have the rich valleys been redeemed by canals, nor will the thousands of places suitable for homes be filled by people now within the State. The question therefore is, How can the State hope to get out of the helpless condition in which she has fallen?

There are two sources from which help may be expected. One is the General Government, which, it would seem, owes the arid region something as a counterbalance for the vast outlay made in harbor improvements, coast defenses, river levees, canals between the lakes, etc., but it appears that the claim is not recognized, and even surveys of land and the location of water power and storage sites are very reluctantly provided for.

The other source is the railroads, and particularly the Southern Pacific Company, which, if Nevada was prosperous, would reap a constant and abundant harvest from the local traffic, but which now receives a very scanty support from it. The Company's interests are vast, and its control over this State, so far as transportation is concerned, is complete. It can have no rival for years to come, if ever, and if any business is developed it will get the full benefit of it. Nevada stands in a unique position in this respect. No other part of the Union depends entirely upon one line for transportation. Most of the States have four or five systems, all running constantly to build up the territory so as to increase their revenues from it. They carry cheap fuel almost for nothing in order to encourage the growth of manufacturing. They give free passage to immigrants who will buy homesteads in their land grants; contribute money to surveys for systems of irrigation and storage; for the establishment of factories; for opening timber tracts, etc. They scatter annual passes among stock buyers, grain dealers, lumbermen, etc., to stimulate trade. They grant low rates for seed and stock when misfortune has attacked either the agricultural or cattle interest. Where any district shows a capacity to produce an article of commerce, every effort is made to encourage its production, and special rates, even free transportation, have been granted for that purpose. Everywhere agents are kept constantly on the watch for such opportunities.

While Nevada has not been entirely cut off from favors by the vast corporation which alone controls her destinies, yet we feel that the Southern Pacific Company have shared the impression held by people further away, that there is nothing in Nevada, and instead of watching for opportunities to benefit her industries, they have taken each bit of traffic as it fell, and the last they would ever get, and as if any attempt to stimulate growth would be an unfruitful benevolence.

It is because we believe that mutual benefits would arise from a better understanding of our condition that we present this communication for the consideration of the Southern Pacific Company, and we ask, if they believe the policy outlined would be advantageous to them as well as to our State, to adopt it and make at least one determined effort to build up a territory of over one hundred thousand square miles, which will pour all its wealth through their system.

We know how Nevada can testify that she has rich resources. Her wealth lies in forms unfamiliar to the citizens of older States, it is true, but it is here, and only labor is necessary to its development. If the contrast is drawn between this State and Utah or Colorado, we can prove that Nevada would rival either in riches and numbers had the men connected with her large interests paid the proper attention to her development. With such an expenditure as has been made in any other State in the Union, it would have been demonstrated that Nevada's lands, when irrigated, will not only produce crops of superior quality, but that she has many thousands of acres scattered about in small quantities that can be cultivated without irrigation.

As it is, her watered lands are put to the most primitive uses. With the exception of comparatively very small tracts, they are devoted entirely to raising food for animals instead of for the people. The result is that cattle and sheep are our only important exports, and when the rates are high they can be driven to market. If the million acres of watered lands in this State were cultivated as they ought to be, our population would be enlarged many times, with a corresponding increase in property values, transportation

tion, manufactures and all the thousand signs of life that follow an increase in numbers.

The only way the vast extent of land owned by the company in Nevada can ever be made valuable is by stimulating immigration. The people who are here are doing well enough. They are raising good crops and are selling them at the highest prices known, but they cannot give the land the necessary cultivation. More hand labor is needed. More frugal and industrious settlers must come in.

There should be no trouble in securing this. Nevada is distant and little known, it is true, but all that is necessary is to place the truth before the people of older countries, and the advantages of Nevada will be so apparent that many would come at once. With a climate unsurpassed in healthfulness, with a soil producing wheat, potatoes, cabbage, apples, honey and hay which bore off prizes at the World's Fair in New Orleans; with ready markets for fruits and vegetables, extending from the lumber regions of the Sierras to the mines of Colorado, including the stock ranches of Montana, Idaho and Eastern Nevada, why should not people leave the half-acre farms of Europe, or the worn out lands in New England, and seek a new land which their own labor will develop and make valuable?

Hundreds of people of this class pass through Nevada daily, many of whom express a desire to stop at stations along the line for the purpose of seeing the country, but their tickets cannot be extended. Many a man who goes to California to live goes back to his old home because he finds land and high agricultural prices. He could stop in Nevada he would see the reverse.

Land is cheap and all the products of industry sell at the highest prices known in America. Labor goes as far and the yield is as great as anywhere, and some could be held in the country tributary to the company's system who are lost now. We have been informed that it is contrary to your policy to permit stop-over checks to be issued on any but first-class tickets, for the reason that the tickets might be sold and "scalping" be encouraged. To allow immigrants the privilege of stopping over is so necessary in the judgment of those interested in the movement to build up the State, that the point is urged with all the force at our command. No good results can come of our efforts if it is not granted. No amount of money spent in advertising, no statement of fact, however true, no tourist passenger to stop in Nevada if they have to pay local fare when they resume their journey to California or the East.

The danger of "scalping" could be avoided, perhaps, by having the passenger deposit his ticket with the company's agent, to call for it when he takes the train again. His description might also be taken for identification. It strikes us that the result would not be very serious if a man, who concluded to make his home in Nevada, should dispose of the unused part of a ticket to a resident of the State, who would have to pay full fare in returning. However, if this resolution is made, the Board of Trade will join with the company's employees and aid in every way in their power to prevent imposition. One thing is certain: If any good comes from a movement for the advancement of the interests of Nevada, it will benefit the company far more than any other interest, and concessions, therefore, must be made in matters where the advantages are large and the objections mainly technical.

The company could use its agencies in the Eastern States and Europe to spread information of Nevada's resources and advantages. Persons who visit California and fail to find what they want would appreciate the attention of one who could give information of other districts, and the agent who kept himself advised as to the country tributary to all parts of the company's system would be valuable in more ways than one. When homeseekers begin to come the agents and other employees on the ground can do much to aid the Board of Trade in giving them a good idea of Nevada. If the company would organize a bureau of their own devoted to Nevada, we believe it would pay them well. They could certainly afford to devote some of their advertising to our State and give their immigration agents orders not to ignore Nevada altogether.

There is another matter nearer home to which we venture to draw attention. That is the absence in this State of a representative of a general nature to speak for the company, or who can be approached by the public on business outside of the regular routine of the several departments here. It seems that such an officer as a general agent, or, perhaps, a Vice-President, who could command the confidence of the company, with an office somewhere in the State, would be of great advantage in the administration of the large affairs of the corporation, and we know that the State would be benefited in having a ready means in placing the many sides of important cases before a personal representative, when, as at present, it would be difficult to secure an interview with a distant official, and impossible to do the matter justice by correspondence. The several departments of the company are well represented by gentlemen of undoubted ability, who spend most of their time in the administration of the affairs under their charge, but there are many instances where an experienced person having no connection with any one department, and yet being in harmony with them all, could bring in business or prevent unfavorable complications, and thus be most useful to his employers. If this suggestion could be carried out it would be very gratifying to our people, and, we believe, result in substantial benefits.

Railroad companies generally, and the Southern Pacific Company in particular, have the reputation of being well able to manage their business with efficiency, and it may be that this communication may seem to them an unwarranted interference. If it should impress any one in that way, we hope that the condition in which Nevada is found to-day may be the only apology required. With the exception of the maintenance of State and County Governments, the railroads, schools and roads, etc., the taxable property is not increasing, but the railroad is finding its burden constantly growing. Any addition of population, even if the labor is applied to lands at present cultivated, will add to the maintenance of the roads and produce wealth by association and development in other lines.

To sit down and do nothing means but one thing—ruin and bankruptcy to every interest. Nevada has well-informed, energetic citizens, who are

alive to the situation and ready to co-operate, but to depend entirely upon themselves is to secure no advance. A disposition is manifested by all of our local railroads to render every assistance in their power, but their positions are very much cramped, and without a general movement along the whole line the prospects for any results are poor. The Southern Pacific Company and the rest of us must face the situation first or last, and the alternative is before us in as well-defined shape now as it will ever be.

Upon the answer depends Nevada's future, and the destiny of every interest found within her borders. To say that any assistance from the powerful corporation, whose interests are so closely identified with ours, would be appreciated, is to put it mildly.

Through all the years of their mutual existence the company has met with very little hostility from the State of Nevada, and we can safely say that there never was a time when the spirit of reciprocity could be appealed to more safely than at present.

We epitomize the foregoing in the following request: First—That the Southern Pacific Company organize a colonization agency for Nevada similar to the one now organized in California, and that the company take measures to market its own lands, to encourage the application of water to land, and to make use of the agencies which it now employs in California for building up the population of Nevada.

Second—That it allow the second-class immigrants, hundreds of whom pass through Nevada every day, to stop over at one or two specified places in order to determine whether or not they would like to settle in this State.

Third—That the Southern Pacific Company appoint some General Manager, Vice-President or resident Director, who will have in special charge the local affairs of the company in Nevada, and who will be in touch with the community which the railroad serves.

The Nevada State Board of Trade authorizes this communication to be sent to the Southern Pacific Company in the hope that its suggestions may receive the careful consideration of its officers and a favorable response, which it requests should be directed to the State Board of Trade, Reno, Nev. Very respectfully,

C. C. POWNING,
M. D. FOLEY,
W. O. H. MARTIN,
L. D. FOLSOM,
ALLEN C. BRAGG,
Committee on Address to the Southern Pacific Company.

AN OBJECTIONABLE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bragg offered a resolution requesting the Secretary to invite our Senators and Congressmen to name a day when they can meet the Board for the purpose of formulating some plan to raise money to successfully carry out the work of reclaiming our arid lands and encouraging settlers to come to Nevada.

Objection was made to the words in which the preamble was couched. Mr. Foley said that this seemed to be an indictment of our representatives, who were doing all that they could to benefit the State, and suggested that the resolution should be more mildly worded. Mr. Powning endorsed Mr. Foley's views. He said that Senator Stewart was working in season and out of season for the reclamation of silver, for Government aid in the irrigation of our desert wastes, and for numerous other things to enhance the growth and prosperity of the State. Senator Jones, he said, is doing the same, and Mr. Bartine the best he can. He claimed that if the Board would assist in securing the passage of Senator Stewart's bill granting the public lands in Nevada to the State to aid in its irrigation, it would be doing the State more good than it could in any other way. The preamble to the resolution was amended by Mr. Bragg to meet these objections, and the resolution, as adopted, is as follows:

In view of the fact that our Senators and Representative in Congress are in a position to be of great assistance to the Board of Trade in its efforts to develop the resources of Nevada, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to write Senators Jones and Stewart and Congressman Bartine, inviting them to name a day when they can meet with us for the purpose of formulating a some plan to raise money to successfully carry out the work of reclaiming our arid lands and encouraging settlers to come to Nevada.

THE MANAGER REPORTED

That he had secured the services of parties in Reno and Wells who would distribute descriptive pamphlets and circulars relating to Nevada among the immigrant passengers on the daily trains at these points for \$5 per month. It was suggested by Mr. Newlands that it might be advisable for the Board to appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the subject of establishing such industries here as would tend to the development of Reno. He thought that the erection of a factory, wool warehouse at this point would be of great benefit to Reno and the State in general. In Sierra Valley alone there are three creameries, and all of them have been very successful. Such an establishment could be erected here, and he thought as for himself he was willing to put in money in almost any enterprise which had the backing of the people. He wanted to help in every way in his power. As to

A WOOL WAREHOUSE.

He thought the wool business in this State was extensive enough to warrant such an enterprise. Instead of shipping our wool to factors in San Francisco and thus making advances upon its cost, he wanted it warehoused here and shipped directly to the East, thereby enabling the wool producers to obtain better profits. The wool men, he said, ought to contribute one-half and the citizens the other half in such an undertaking. He again suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the farmers and stockmen with reference to the organization of these and such other enterprises as were deemed advisable, and to report to the Board on the subject; whereupon Mr. Foley moved that a committee of five, subsequently increased to seven, be appointed to look into the matter and report at the next meeting of the Board. Mr. Folsom suggested that a portion of the committee ought to be made up of practical business men who were familiar

with these subjects and were not Directors of the Board. This was agreed to, and the President appointed the following men to serve upon the committee: L. D. Folsom, T. V. Julien, C. H. Markham, W. H. Gould, James Mayberry, A. G. Fletcher and Wm. Thompson. After disposing of incidental matters, the Board adjourned to meet again at half-past one to-day with Mr. Marks, the General Colonization Agent of the Southern Pacific company, Mr. Fergusson, the Pacific Coast Colonization Agent, and Dr. N. J. Bird, expert on soils of the company, for the purpose of considering ways and means to attract colonists to Nevada.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

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1915:rm

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